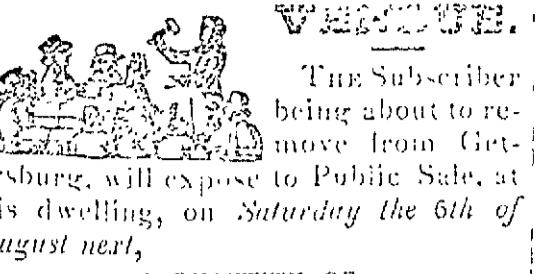


INDIAN ADAMS SENTINEL

At \$2 per annum, in advance, or
\$2 50, if not paid within the year.

VOLUME XXV.



THE Subscriber,
being about to re-
move from Get-
tysburg, will expose to Public Sale at
his dwelling, on Saturday the 6th of
August next,

A QUANTITY OF
NEW FURNITURE,
One Cooking-Store, and Two ten-plate do-

A COW,

with a variety of other articles.

Sale will commence at 1 o'clock,
P. M. when attendance and a reasonable
credit will be given by

JOHN N. STARR,
Gettysburg, July 12.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers being appointed,
by the Court of Common Pleas
of Adams County, AUDITORS, under
an Act of Assembly, passed last
session, to ascertain the claims against
the HANOVER & CARLISLE TURN-
PIKE ROAD COMPANY, and to dis-
tribute the money arising from the tolls
collected on said Road, to and among
the different Creditors of said Com-
pany—

Notice is hereby Given,
that we will attend at the house of William McClellan, in the borough of Gettysburg, for that purpose, and to perform such other business as may be necessary relating to the same, on Monday the 8th day of August next.

ROBERT SMITH,
J. F. MACFARLANE,
J. B. McPHERSON,

June 14.

DOCTORS

DAVIS & GROVER,

PRESPECTFULLY inform the Citizens
of Little-Town and its vicinity,
that they have entered into a co-part-
nership; and hope, by the strictest at-
tention, to gain the full confidence of all
who may be pleased to employ them

Little-Town, July 5.

St

Mr. C. CLARKSON
HAS JUST RECEIVED

A HANDSOME AND FULL ASSORT-
MENT OF

HARDWARE,

comprising almost every article in his
line, from a Mouse-trap to an Anvil.

HE HAS ALSO A GOOD STOCK OF

CEDAR WIRE,

BASKETS,

Lasts, Shoemakers' Irons, &

LIGHTNING RODS,

With Brass Points.

Gettysburg, May 31.

if

Apprentices & Journeymen
SILVER-PLATERS

WANTED.

THE Subscribers have established
in Gettysburg, on East Middle-
street.

A MANUFACTORY
OF ALL KINDS OF

Plated Goods and Ware,

but in particular

Harness and Carriage

MOUNTINGS,

BRIDLES-BITS,

Stirrups, &c. &c.

The demand for their Goods having
increased beyond their calculations,
urges them to extend their Establish-
ment. They are desirous, therefore,
of having 10 or 12 additional

APPRENTICES,

and a few additional

JOURNEYMEN

None need apply but such as can come
well recommended. None of the Me-
chanical branches, we believe, offer
more favorable prospects to young men
than does this.

Our customers at home, and all
orders in our line from abroad, will be
promptly attended to, and their Livers
thankfully received

MILLER & LITTLE.

Gettysburg, June 7.

if

Notice is hereby Given,
TO all persons concerning the
A Subscribers, to be appointed
AUDITORS to settle the just re-
rates and proportions of the remaining
assets due and payable to the respective
Creditors of THOMAS D. BAKER,
deceased; and to determine
for that purpose the value of Dr. J.
Heagy's Estate, in Gettysburg, at the rate
of 10% of liquidation. The date when
at which time the Creditors of said de-
ceased are desired to present their
claims.

THOS. C. MILLER,
J. B. McPHERSON,
J. M. STEVENSON,

July 12.

im

CEMETERY-SQUARE, PA. TUESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1861.

PUBLISHED BY ROBERT G. HARPER.

"Resist with care the spirit of innovation upon the principles of your Government, however specious the pretents." —WASHINGTON.

Advertisements \$1 per square, for 3
weeks—25 cts. per s. for each cont.

NO. 40.

EDITORIAL.

ORIGINAL ODE.

Sung on the 4th of July, at Charleston, S. C.
[Air—*Scots wha ha' wi'* Wallace bld.]
Hail our country's natal morn,
Hail, our spreading kindred born!
Hail, thou banner, not yet torn,
Waving o'er the free!
While, this day, in festal throng,
Millions swell the patriot song,
Shall we thy notes prolong,
Hallow'd Jubilee!

Who would sever Freedom's shrine?
Who would draw the invidious line?
Though, by birth, one spot be mine,
Dear is all the rest:
Dear to me the South's fair land,
Dear, the central Mountain-band,
Dear, New England's rocky strand,
Dear the prairied West.

By our altars, pure and free,
By our Law's deep rooted tree,
By the past's dread memory,
By our Washington;
By our common parent-tongue,
By our hopes, bright, buoyant, young,
By the tie of country, strong—
We will still be ONE.

Fathers! have ye bled in vain?
Ages! must ye droop again?
MAKER! shall we rashly stain
Blessings sent by THEE?

No! receive our solemn vow,
While before thy throne we bow,
Ever to maintain, as now,
UNION—LIBERTY!"

NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber respectfully in-
forms his Friends and the Public
that he has just returned from the Ci-
ties of Philadelphia and Baltimore,
with an EXTENSIVE and

Entirely New Stock of

GOODS,

which he is now opening at the house
of the late John McConaughy, Esq. de-
ceased, situate on the south-west cor-
ner of the Centre Square in Gettysburg,
consisting of a General Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

QUEEN'S & GLASSWARE,

Looking-Glasses, &

LIQUORS.

(FOR PARTICULARS, SEE HANDBILLS.)

A personal appearance at his Estab-
lishment, the low prices of his Goods,
and Elegant Assortment, will be an in-
dication for them to purchase.—

"Look before you leap!"

The Public's humble servant,

SAMUEL FAINESTOCK.

Gettysburg, April 19.

if

REALITY.

THIRD EDITION

THIS SPRING!

EDWARD & ZIEGLER,

WE HAVE just returned from the Ci-
ties, and are now opening their
Third Stock for this Spring, (not to
be surpassed by any) comprising every
article in their line. They deem it un-
necessary to give a catalogue of the
different articles either in paper or
handbill.

Having received a double portion of
custom to what they anticipated, they
assure the Public they have come to
the determination NOT TO BE UN-
DERSOLD BY ANY MAN.

They have a Stock of

DRUGGISTS

CHINA, GLASS, &

QUEEN'S-WARE,

not to be excelled by any Estab-
lishment in the County, either for quality,
beauty or cheapness. We ask no more
than A CALL from any person—for
that our Goods are cheaper than ours
they may rest assured of—LOOK
AND LEAP.

Gettysburg, June 14.

if

Valuable Property
FOR SALE.

THE FARM, formerly the Prop-
erty of Col. Richard Brown, situ-
ated in Shriver Township, Adams County,
on the Conococheague Creek, is the
property of Mr. J. M. Shriver,
and is offered for Sale on the most
convenient terms. The Tract contains

300 ACRES,

more or less, of excellent land, in fine
cultivation, the improvements on which
are a two story

Brick HOUSE,

BANK BARN, &c.

The Property will be shown by the
Terms of Sale, apply to JOHN B.
MC PHERSON, Gettysburg.

March 13.

if

The Controversy—continued.

MR. BERRIEN TO MR. BLAIR.

WASHINGTON, 20th July, 1861.

SIR: Your note of yesterday, was received under circumstances which prevented my immediate attention to it. I reply to it now, to correct the misapprehension into which you have been led, and which, by the publicity which you have given to it, is calculated to mislead the public.

I extract from your note the following sentence:

"My sole object was at once, to clear the skirts of the President from a charge, which you are well aware ought not to be attached to him; for you have, as I understand, explicitly declared, that he *disclaimed* to you, at the time when you were in communication with Col. Johnson, any design like that now imputed to him."

The first remark which I have to make upon this quotation, with reference to your observation, that I do not seem to controvert the first branch of this statement is the following:

"Your assertion that I was well aware, that the charge against the President, to which you referred, ought not to be attached to him, was made expressly to rest upon your understanding, that I had explicitly declared, that he (the President) disclaimed to me any such design."

I am, very respectfully, Sir,

your obedient servant,

J. MACPHERSON BERRIEN.

To F. P. Blair, Esq. Editor of the Globe.

MR. BLAIR TO MR. BERRIEN.

WASHINGTON, July 20, 1861.

SIR: Your note of this morning will be given immediately to the press. In reference to the subject of which it treats, you do me but justice when you say that "I wish to represent this matter truly to the public."

You will permit me, therefore, briefly to show the ground on which I felt myself authorized to say that "you were well aware," that the charge implicating the President, ought not to be attached to him, and that you had yourself explicitly declared that he disclaimed the purpose imputed to him.

As to the first branch of this statement, which you do not seem directly to controvert, I have to support me the positive written declaration of Col. Johnson, in which he says that the President *always disclaimed* such a requisition, and that he *told you so*. Besides this, I have before me, in the hand writing of the President, the identical paper, which he read to yourself and Messrs. Branch and Ingham, and when presented the attitude that he thought it his duty to assume in relation to the circumstances which affected the harmony and character of his Cabinet. The course which he thought proper then to adopt was predicated on information given him by several members of Congress, shewing that a combination had been entered into, in which yourself and the other gentlemen named were concerned, to disgrace Major Eaton, and coerce his dismission from the Cabinet. After a prefatory verbal explanation of the reasons inducing the interview, the President proceeded to say that if it were true that you had taken the course of which he spoke, he *intended* to call on you to make the declaration which he read to you from his written memorandum, in which he saith that "Not only unjust in itself, but highly disrespectful to me" (the President) "and well calculated to destroy the harmony of my Cabinet." The grounds upon which this opinion is founded, are substantially these. *I do not claim the right to interfere, in any manner, in the domestic relations or personal intercourse of any member of my Cabinet, nor have I any man* *whom I have accepted it.* &c. &c.

Your next reference is to a letter of mine to Major Eaton, which you say is in your possession. As you have published an extract, you are bound to give the correspondence—even before that is done, it is very easy to see that you have entirely misunderstood the expression which you have quoted—that a disclaimer of an intention to press a requisition, is a wholly different thing, from a denial of ever having made it—and that in using this expression, I could not have had allusion to a written declaration, which I had never seen or heard of.

You will perceive then, Sir, that you are wholly unsustained in the points of your statement, except by a declaration which you admit that you have used without authority, and which will not, if it becomes necessary, be allowed to stand.

As a faithful journalist, you will, of course, seize the occasion to correct your error; you can, no doubt, do this in relation to the paper on which you have placed so much reliance, by a direct appeal to the President, who will not, I think, authorize the statement that that paper was ever shown to me. However, this may be, I bear this testimony to the truth. Neither in my capacity, nor seeking political effect, did I ever call on the President, to tell him of your conduct, or to rebuke you, until politely invited to resign. It is impossible that you could bury such an insult, profess, to be the friend of the President, make the speech that you did recently in Georgia, and now that you are out of office, disclose a fact which would seal your own shame. No, Sir; it is impossible to complain of the President; you had no cause to complain of the President; you eulogized him in public and private; and you would have gladly acted as Attorney General to the end of his administration, had you not been invited to resign.

But the circumstances under which the term of the late Cabinet was restored, repeat the inference, which you will have it, in your last note, that the extract from your letter to Major Eaton leaves open the ambiguity of its expression. From the moment that you denied to the President any participation in the political combination to drive Major Eaton from the Cabinet, the various courses were renewed among its members, whether any association between them, & their families, Major Eaton and his wife, had been a reluctant to receive visitors, driven into his door, by the power of the President, as they could possibly have been to submit to such infamy and degradation.

His house was thronged by those who were among the most respectable persons of the city, by the most honorable families, distinguished here, and by those from elsewhere distinguished by station. To the majority, and spectators of partisans thus gathered, the appearance of persons customarily in

THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

The Sentinels.

From the Cherokee Phoenix of July 16.
GEORGIA & THE MISSIONRIES.

The persecution now progressing against the missionaries seems to be unrelenting, which proves to our mind that the law of Georgia against white men was particularly intended for them. The object of the Legislature was to get them out of the country; but as it would have been too outrageous to effect this without some pretext, the act requiring an oath of allegiance was passed, with which it must have been known, the missionaries, as conscientious men, could not comply.—This being the case, it was supposed the only alternative left them to avoid the penalty of the law was to remove and to leave their churches and schools. But as some of them have thought proper not to do even that, they are dragged about as felons, and are to be shut up in the Penitentiary for a term not less than four years. "Law enforced to strictness sometimes becomes the severest injustice." Such is this act of Georgia. It is the height of injustice when enforced in the *mildest* manner. But what will it be said when the present proceedings are ahead of that law? When acts are committed which no man in his senses will say they are in concordance with the law? The following is to the point:

The Rev. Mr. McLeod, superintendent of the Methodist Missions in this nation, and not residing within the Georgia charter, lately returned from a visit to Tennessee. He merely passed this part of the nation a few weeks since, on his way to Creek path to fill an appointment previously made.

On his way back to the Tennessee side of the nation, where we believe he has generally made his stay, when but a few miles from Mount Wesley, he met the Guard conducting Messrs. Worcester and Trott to their head quarters. He was arrested by them, ordered to dismount from his horse and take the line of march with the other prisoners. Mr. Wells, stationed at Chattooga, was with Mr. McLeod, and was about to be taken also, but on making proper representation, as to his location, he was permitted to go on his way if he thought proper. He followed on, however, leading Mr. McLeod's horse, supposing he would be released as soon as he got to Camp Gilmer, as others have been who were arrested under similar circumstances.

Now under what law, under what provision of any law was Mr. McLeod arrested, and compelled to walk fifty or sixty miles? It becomes the good people of Georgia to see to these things. There are many in that state, we have not the least doubt, who advocated the extension of the laws over the Indians, who would deprecate such measures, if they were but properly informed of what is going on.

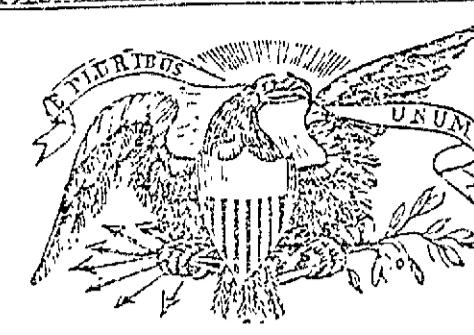
We wish to say a few words on another point. The State of Georgia is a Christian State—Its laws are founded on Christian principles, and the Governor, we suppose, is at least a nominal Christian. The superiority of Christian laws over the rest of the world consists in their mildness. The guilty are punished not in any way which may partake of cruelty, but in mercy. It is therefore, in the constitution of Georgia, most properly made the duty of the Governor to execute the laws in mercy. It has appeared to us, however, in some of the circumstances we have related in the execution of the Georgia laws over this nation, that there has been exhibited too much of vindictive spirit. The case of Mr. Worcester was certainly one which demanded, at least, forbearance and that mercy which the Governor has in his oath promised to observe. He could not have removed without leaving his wife on a bed of sickness. His circumstances were known to the Guard, who we have reason to believe were disposed to be forbearing. His arrest, at this time, we are told, was founded on a direct order from the Governor for that purpose.

The case, also, of the Cherokee we noticed last week as being under arrest, shows in what spirit Georgia laws are executed. It is said they found him digging gold, and when they were about to take him he took a gun to defend himself. After he was induced or made to lay that by, he took his knife. For this he was severely beaten on the head with a stick. On this part of the story we have nothing to say. But after he was in the power of the Guard—completely in their hands—when it was impossible that he could do them injury, he was chained to a wagon, and in that situation compelled to travel when they left Oconeegee. This is the information we have received.

Messrs. Worcester and Butler are probably now in the jail of Gwinnett County, to await their trial at the next Superior Court. They will not think it worth while, we suppose, to give bail, as that would give them no security against another arrest. Look at the case of Mr. Trott. It is even reported here that Governor Gilmer has ordered his agent, that if Mr. Worcester gives bail and crosses the Chattahoochee river on his return to his family, to have him again immediately arrested. That, however, makes no difference, as the case of Mr. Trott renders it certain that he would again be taken.

Since the foregoing was written, information has reached this place that Mr. McLeod, as we supposed, was discharged at the station.

It seems too that Mr. Wells, who is said above to have been in company with Mr. McLeod, received a severe blow with a stick from the hands of the Commanding officer. What the crime was we have not particularly understood.



THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

Gettysburg, August 2.

We have given, this week, the correspondence between the Editor of the Washington Globe, and Mr. Berrien, the late Attorney General, upon the subject of the dissolution of the cabinet. Mr. Berrien has since come out, at great length, in an appeal to the public, which includes a statement from Mr. Ingham. These are documents which, from the high standing of the writers, call for an attention which ordinary newspaper "sparring" is not entitled to. We shall endeavor to give it, either entire, or condensed, next week, for the people ought to know the whole truth, relative to this disgraceful transaction.

We have received a respectful note from six of our subscribers, requesting a publication in the "Sentinel," of Mr. Resh's letter upon the subject of Masonry.

Having commenced the publication of the articles upon the dissolution of the Cabinet, it is an act of justice to all parties concerned, to give no partial statement, but let both sides be heard, upon this question. The length of these communications, at present leaves but little room for other long articles. When we have disposed of them, which we hope will be in two or three papers, the request of the gentlemen, above mentioned, will be treated in a respectful manner.

The Hon. Louis McLane, our Minister at the English Court, arrived a few days since at New-York, with his family.—His intention is, no doubt, to enter upon the duties of Secretary of the Treasury, which office, it is understood, he has been invited to by the President.

The following paragraph is copied from the Georgetown (South Carolina) Intelligencer of Thursday last. We presume such a statement would not have been made without entire confidence in its correctness.—*Nat. Int.*

"Some time since, we are informed, a legal gentleman of Charleston imported some goods, and gave the usual bonds for the duties, which have lately become due. On their payment being refused, as we understand, for the purpose of bringing the question of Constitutionality before a Jury of the country, they were placed by the collector in the hands of Mr. Frost, the District Attorney, who has declined to bring suit upon them, believing the Tariff Law to be unconstitutional. We perceive that in the brilliant illumination of the State Rights Pavilion a few evenings since in Charleston, the name of "Edward Frost" had a conspicuous place, with the addition of "the Carolina Hibernian."

The Mission to England.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Evening Journal, asserts that prior to the appointment of Mr. McLane, both Mr. Tazewell and Mr. Berrien refused pressing offers of the mission to England, being previously advised of the party-colored instructions which were in preparation for that mission.

The Missouri Republican, received yesterday, furnishes the following.—From the italicising of the words "It is said," we infer that the Editor of the Republican doubts the authenticity of the information of Black Hawk's being engaged in endeavoring to revive the designs of Tecumseh:—*Nat. Int.*

The late Indian Disturbance.—The U. S. troops have returned to the Barracks from Rock River, and the militia have gone to their homes. On the appearance of the reinforcement of mounted militia, 1500 strong, it appears that the Indians immediately moved to the west of the Mississippi, sent over a flag of truce, and sued for peace. A treaty was concluded with them, by which they have agreed to reside and hunt on their lands west of the Mississippi, and no recruits except by the express permission of the President of the United States, or the Governor of Illinois—they have also agreed not to hold any further intercourse with British posts or towns, &c. &c. It is said, that Black Hawk, who commanded the Indians, had been endeavoring to revive the designs of the celebrated Tecumseh—he had counseled with the south-western Indians as far as Texas, besides other nearer tribes. We believe that tranquillity is now secured to the northern settlements of Illinois for some time to come.

Our respected fellow citizens, Col. H. Powell and Captain Carey, with their respective families, came passengers in the MONONGAHELA, which arrived on Saturday.—*U. S. Gaz.*

One of the western papers communicates the information that the navigation from New-Orleans to Louisville has been shortened about 42 miles, by cutting off two bends in the Mississippi river. The first at the bend into which Red River empties itself. The distance around that bend was 18 miles. Captain Shreve, the superintendent for improving the navigation of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, commenced making an excavation across the neck of land, at the narrowest point. The object was effected by cutting a canal 17 feet wide by 22 feet deep, after felling all the timber in the vicinity. The water was let through the canal about the 28th January, 14 days after the commencement of the work. In two days the water had excavated a channel to such an extent, that the steamer Belvidere passed up through it. On the same day the United States steamer Heliopolis passed up the same channel. Since that time the steam boats have all passed through the same cut up and down. In five days it was the main channel of the river, being about half a mile in width, and of equal depth with the other parts of the river. The excavation was made by the steam snag boat Heliopolis, in an unexampled and expeditious manner. By laying the boat head on the shore, two scrapers of large size were worked by lines from four windlasses on the main shaft of the boat. Two lines to each scraper, one a six inch line, to haul the scraper into the bow of the boat, the other, a three and a half inch line, passed through the leading block on the shore, as far out as was necessary, and fastened to the back end of the scraper to draw it out. In this manner, the scrapers were kept in continual operation; loaded and unloaded by their own motion, attended by two men each, moving the earth out and throwing it into the river, where it was washed away at the rate of at least a ton weight per minute.

The other bend, 200 miles above Natchez, which has been cut off, is not so perfect a navigation. The distance around it is 24 miles. That channel has been formed by cutting a small ditch through two years ago. Last fall the timber was cut off the banks. Six or eight steam boats have passed up through it. It is believed that it will wash, this year, to such extent that it will be the main channel of the river next year. The saving to the navigation will be equally as great as that at Red River.

Correspondence suppressed.

We saw a letter from Washington yesterday, from which we would willingly have extracted a portion but were unable. The amount of the information, however, which would be most interesting to our readers, is something like the following:

The president felt called on by the statement of Mr. BERRIEN to appear before the public under his proper signature.

Wherupon he and the members of his privy council, Messrs. Lewis & Co., concerted a most *roaring* article, and sent it forthwith to the *Globe*; where it was put into type, and stood waiting the making-up of the form, to come forth and astonish the world; meantime Messrs. Livingston and Woodbury arrived at a knowledge of this matter—they heard of the strange thing at the *Globe* office, and forthwith set out to prevent its promulgation.

The general and his aids were found.

The present members of the present cabinet immediately called a council, at the first tavern, and excluded therefrom the under-workers. Messrs. Livingston and Woodbury then told the president what they had heard; asked whether it were true.

The president confirmed the report. The secretaries then set forth to him the great impropriety of a president's descending to the arena of public strife, when so many could be found to do battle in his behalf.

But the general was like "*a roaring lion*," he would be heard thro' the *Globe*!

After considerable argument, which promised to be unavailing, the secretaries told the president that they were by the contrary considered his constitutional and *real* advisers, and that if the article then in type should appear, it would be considered as resulting from their advice or consent, which they would not allow; and unless the article were recalled, they would immediately retire from the cabinet.

The privy councillors were not allowed admission to this conference, and the president being without a backer, and fearing the consequences, consented to withdraw the reply—on the single condition that the editor of the *Globe* should be allowed to say what he pleased upon the subject.

We give the report as it appeared in the letter, as near as we can recollect.

After the receipt of our postscript, we received a letter from a friend, giving some additional particulars, and slightly varying the statement above.

U. S. Gaz. of July 23.

The packet from St. Domingo which arrived at Kingston on the 2d, brought a rumor that the old hatred between the blacks and mulattoes had broken out into open warfare, and that they were massacring each other in cold blood.

A *culeaceous* disease is prevalent in a part of Essex county, Mass. It is attributed to the use of barley straw for beds, in which the Hessian fly had deposited its eggs.

To the Members of the Associations for the promotion of Temperance in the State of Pennsylvania.

In compliance with the instructions of a resolution of the Pennsylvania Society for discouraging the use of Ardent Spirits" passed on the 12th inst. you are informed that at the suggestion of a number of our fellow citizens residing in the western parts of the Commonwealth, who met at Pittsburg early in the present year, a convention to be composed of delegates from the several county and local associations for the promotion of temperance in this state, is to be held at Harrisburg on the 24th day of August next.

The purpose of the intended meeting is to concentrate the efforts now making to arrest the progress of the vice of intemperance in our state and country. You are, therefore, earnestly requested to appoint representatives, and to furnish them with all the information you can obtain, having any bearing upon this subject, and that may contribute to the beneficial ends which the convention will seek to accomplish.

The great importance of the contemplated assembly, need not be urged upon your notice; it will be sufficient thus briefly to announce the design, to induce you to join in the vigorous prosecution of a work, so auspiciously begun, and which with the continued favor of the Divine Being, must yield incalculable blessings to the human race.

On behalf of the society,

ROBERTS VAUX, President.

Philadelphia, July 13.

The Editors of all the newspapers published in Pennsylvania are respectfully requested to insert the above notice.



Advertisements \$1 per square, for 3 weeks—25 cts. per s. for each cont.

ST. 41.

son, I considered the object of the interview to be to explain to me the motives under which he had acted, and to announce the change of his determination. He accompanied this with expressions of personal kindness, which I thought were intended to soothe the feelings which he must have been conscious of having excited. Still I thought it was improper for me longer to remain in the Cabinet. Admitting that sufficient atonement had been made for the indignity offered by the message sent thro' Col. Johnson, there was a perpetual liability to the recurrence of similar outrage. I believed it, therefore, to be my duty to retire. My friends thought otherwise, and my own sense of what the interests of Georgia at that particular crisis required, induced me to repress my feelings.

When at a subsequent period, the controversy occurred between the President and Vice President, I thought I saw in this, the evidence of an intention again to agitate the question, which by the agency of the personal friends of General Jackson, had been before happily repressed. The connection of Mr. Crawford with this controversy, and my own relation to Gen.

CAMP-MEETING.

THERE will be a Camp-Meeting held on the Land of Mr. Brinkerhoff, 3 miles from Gettysburg, on the York Turnpike, to commence on the 12th day of August inst. under the direction of the Rev. Wm. Hamilton, P. E. of the Carlisle District. All well disposed persons are invited to attend.

We would hereby forewarn all persons from selling Beer, Cakes, or Spirituous Liquors within 3 miles of the Camp Ground—the limits prescribed by Law.

Gettysburg, Aug. 2.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of ALEXANDER HORNER, late of Cumberland township, deceased, by Bond, Note or Book Account, are desired to make immediate payment; and those who have any claims against said estate, are requested to present them, properly authenticated for settlement.

ELI HORNER, Executor.

Aug. 2.

4t

NOW'S THE TIME!

One Prize of \$30,000,
TWO of 10,000,
4 of 5,000, and 10 of 1,000!

THE SIXTEENTH CLASS OF THE UNION CANAL LOTTERY, WILL BE DRAWN ON

Saturday the 13th of Aug.
60 Number Lottery—9 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1	prize of \$30,000	51	200
2	10,000	51	100
4	5,000	51	50
10	1,000	102	40
1	640	102	50
20	500	1479	20
46	300	11475	10

Tickets, \$10, Halves, \$5,
Other Shares in proportion.

FOR SALE AT

CLARKSON'S.

Gettysburg, Aug. 2.

1d

Drawn Numbers in Class No. 15,

25 7 29 24 1 6 43 50 38

8t

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth; and that they have appointed the *Fourth Monday of August* inst. for hearing me and my Creditors, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

ELIAS PEARSON.

Aug. 2.

Trial List—August Term.

Abram Eckert vs. Henry C. Wampler.
Henry Muntorff vs. Elizabeth and John Muntorff, Sen.

Matthew Duncan vs. John Duncan.

George Hartzel vs. Henry Colstock.

Mathias Sturgess vs. David Shultz & Peter Overdier.</

THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

itself with regard to the Turkish negotiation, the members of the Cabinet favorable to the new-born opposition were severely exempted in the denunciations of those members of the Senate, who then came out and disclosed, for the first time, their hostility to the President and a part of his Cabinet. That which is to bring Major Eaton and his family into society here, had no influence in producing the dissolution of the Cabinet, is apparent from the fact that it operated to consign them and him to privation. The want of the harmony essential to the public welfare, however originated, was pregnant with political effects, and produced this result.

You require of me to correct the error of my declaration, predicated on the information which Col. Johnson communicated to me, upon the ground that I have no authority to use the evidence which establishes the fact.—The testimony which I have in my possession, under Col. Johnson's hand, satisfies me thoroughly of the truth of the assertion I have made, and, therefore, I will not admit it to be an error. Your exception to the use I have made of his testimony, may be applicable as a censure upon my course.—But I consider, that circumstances fully justify that course, and I am only responsible to Col. Johnson for my conduct in relation to his letter. Your objection to the authority under which I have acted as to Col. Johnson's evidence, does not in the least, change the nature of that evidence. It is as convincing as it could be under full authority to use it, and probably more so than evidence purposely prepared for the public eye.

You seem to think that I am bound to publish, on my own account, the correspondence between Major Eaton and yourself, because I have used a paragraph having exclusive reference to the President. I do not think so. I will have nothing to do with the controversy between Major Eaton and yourself. You have a right to bring that subject before the public in any way you please, and on your own responsibility. I will not hesitate to print it, or any part you may choose to embody, in the discussion with me.

I closed my last note to you, by an intimation that it would conclude our correspondence. I did so because the issue between us depended altogether upon the verity of the statements I had made, contradicting assertions in the Telegraph, for which I did not know that you were responsible. When you volunteered to question my statements, I laid before you frankly the ground on which I acted; and then in a second letter, brought to your view the proof on which, as to myself, I was willing to rest the issue. But as you seem to make, through me, an attack on the President, and to use the correspondence on which you entered (certainly without being called for by any thing I said, as to yourself) as the medium of bringing on a general discussion of the question of the dissolution of the late Cabinet, I shall certainly sacrifice my inclination to what you consider my duty.—My reluctance to continue the correspondence with you proceeds from no want of respect to you. But I believe the public is sick of the subject, is satisfied with the dissolution of the old Cabinet, and the formation of the new one; and this induced the inclination I have evinced, to spare the country the disgust of the dissection of a subject, which it seems willing to bury. At all events, the progress we have made will be sufficient for one lecture. If you think fit, we will resume it again.

Yours, &c.
P. P. BLAIR.

Late Foreign Intelligence.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

Bloody conflict in Poland—advance of the Russians—retreat of the Poles upon Warsaw.

The packet ship *Sylvanus Jenkins*, Captain Allen, arrived at New York on Friday evening from Liverpool. By this conveyance the editors of the *Commercial Advertiser* have received their usual supply of foreign papers, including London of the 8th, and Liverpool of the 9th June.

Such of the contents of these papers as relate to the progress of the Polish Revolution, are full of interest. A bloody engagement has taken place between the main armies of the Russians and the Poles, led respectively by Diebitsch and Skrzyniecki in person, which resulted disastrously for the latter. Their brilliant successes, so recently reported, have suddenly given place to alarming reverses.

The Prussia State Gazette of June 2d, contains the following interesting details, received from the Polish capital:

WARSAW, May 29.—A relation of the most recent operations published today, says:—The chief object of the movement of our army towards Tychozin and Lomza, was to enable a corps under the command of Gen. Chlapowski to reach Lithuania, in order to afford assistance to the insurgents in that province. This point having been attained—as the Commander-in-Chief found it impossible to induce the Russian Guards to give battle, and as the junction of Marshal Diebitsch with the guards would give a combined force far superior to his own—he determined to return to his former position, while Gen. Gielgud, who it was intended

should enter the northern part of Lithuania, began his march upon Lomza. Marshal Diebitsch, in the meantime, having effected his junction with the Guards, determined to cut off our army from Warsaw. The gallant resistance of the 24th corps, under Gen. Lubenski, which forced its way at the point of the bayonet through a force thrice its own strength, enabled General Skrzyniecki to pursue his march.

On the 25th the Guards attacked Gen. Lubenski, whose corps formed our rear, at the same time that Diebitsch was advancing in the direction of Czyczew. Our army was already on the right bank of the Narew, and the rear only remained on the opposite bank. On the 26th the attack was renewed, commanded by Marshal Diebitsch in person. The Polish General drew near to Ostrolenka, and the enemy's march was arrested by the fire

of howitzers had kindled in the town. General Lubenski crossed the Narew and burnt the bridge, but not so effectually as to prevent its being quickly restored. Accordingly Gen. Schakofski, supported by a tremendous artillery, succeeded in crossing the river.

A most violent combat ensued; the enemy vainly endeavored to convey large masses to the right bank; our troops defended themselves most brilliantly. The carnage was dreadful, and lasted several hours, during which our troops in vain endeavored to force the enemy back to the other side of the river, who, on his part was also vainly striving to effect his purpose. The chief point of contention was the bridge, and a long elevated dyke which passes along the marshy shore of the Narew, and the nature of the ground contributed much to give the battle a sanguinary character. They fought man to man, & thousands were killed by being thrown over the dyke. The Russian troops displayed a degree of courage and resolution far superior to what they had shown in the preceding part of the campaign. An unusual heat increased the labor of the day. The Russians threw away their knapsacks to be more at ease. At length, towards evening,

fatigued by their exertions, and unable to overcome the resistance of our gallant troops, the enemy withdrew to the left bank of the river, and we remained in possession of the field of battle, upon which the Commander-in-Chief passed the night in order to provide for the relief of the wounded. To have re-commenced the battle would have tended to no result: as Gen. Gielgud had full time to effect his march over Lomza, the Commander-in-Chief therefore resolved to retreat over Rozan to Pultusk.

This march was effected in perfect order, and without being in any way disturbed by the enemy, who it appears, had suffered too severely to follow us. To estimate the loss on both sides is as yet impossible. On our side from three to four thousand men are *hors de combat*; but it appears certain that though the Commander-in-Chief with his usual caution avoids all allusion to the loss of the enemy, it must be at least double ours. Four regiments, one of them the Guards, that first attempted to pass the river were cut to pieces. We lost neither artillery, baggage or prisoners; a few stragglers alone can have fallen into the enemy's hands during the retreat. We have taken only 200 prisoners. Generals Kicki and Kaminski, have been killed. Two other Generals, Pac, and Bogustowski, have been slightly wounded. According to the statement of the prisoners, three Russian Generals have been killed. The severe service which our troops have had to pass through, has induced the Commander-in-Chief to allow a few days' rest at Praga.

The intelligence that the Polish army, after a sanguinary battle, was approaching the capital spread consternation here; but the frank statement of General Skrzyniecki has tended for the present to tranquilize the public mind. Two fresh regiments of infantry, and several squadrons of cavalry have already proceeded to the camp.

From the Journal des Débats.

We can vouch for the authenticity of the following news: "The States of several counties of Hungary, taking pattern by that of Bariz, have had the boldness to address representations to their king Francis, in which they re-

mend him of the services rendered to Hungary by Poland, in the wars against the Turks, and of the great mistake committed by Austria when she sacrificed that country which protected her against Russia, to a sordid and momentary interest. They now call, first, for the instantaneous revocation of the ordinances prohibiting the exportation of arms and provisions to Poland; secondly, for the convocation of the diet to deliberate upon the best means of assuaging the sufferings of the Poles. We are ignorant of the effect of these representations."

The Belgian Congress elected Prince Leopold King, by a vote of 152 out of 196; but as Belgium yet claims Luxembourg, against the opinion of "the powers," it is declared Leopold will not accept the crown.

IRELAND.

Famine in the County of Mayo.—There are not fewer than 150,000 men, women, and children, in a state of actual starvation in the county of Mayo. This, we beg leave to say, is no exaggerated statement. A census has been taken of the parishes and townlands by competent and trustworthy persons, who can depose on oath, if necessary, to the accuracy of the returns. We

have seen the frightful fist in the hands of a gentleman, himself a landed proprietor, and one of the most active and intelligent of the deputation now in Dublin, Sir Francis Blosse. There is, therefore, no exaggeration. Famine, in the horrible and strict sense of the term, is devouring in a part of the county a whole population of creatures.

In WALES an insurrection of a serious nature had been made by some of the working classes.

"The accounts to day," says a London paper of the 7th, "from the disturbed districts in Wales are very gloomy. We have not seen any letters, but it is said that sixteen of the rioters had been killed, and a considerable number wounded. The soldiers had suffered very considerably; eighteen taken prisoners and disarmed. It is added that

when the last accounts came away, the remaining soldiers, about 200 in number, the Magistrates, and upwards of one hundred of the principal people in the neighborhood, had taken refuge in Marten Castle, the seat of Mr. Crawshay, from which they were afraid to remove till reinforcements arrived."

Letters received in London, announce the capture of Foyal by the Portuguese squadron. St. George's and the island of Pico had been captured previously.

BOLOGNA, May 19.—The Austrian garrison will quit Ancona after the arrival of 10,000 Irishmen, who are to enter the Pope's army, the Swiss having refused to serve him any longer.

VIENNA, May 25.—It is reported that a Congress of the Great Powers of Europe is about to be held at Aix la Chapelle, to settle the affairs of Belgium and Poland.

A camp of 80,000 men will, it is said, be formed in the plain of Veli.

Augsburg Gaz.

In Portugal affairs seem at length to have assumed a determinate character, and this is decidedly belligerent; and, according to accounts from Lisbon, the French have commenced reprisals by capturing three Portuguese coasting

vessels, off the mouth of the Tagus.

There is but little doubt that the terms offered by the French Government to Don Miguel have been refused, and that he is already beginning to feel the effects of his besotted councils.

From the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer, July 28,

TEN DAYS LATER.

The packet ship President, Captain Champlin, from London, arrived yesterday; she brings London dates of the 18th, and Portsmouth of the 19th June.

Through some untoward accident, we have not received our regular files of papers by this conveyance, and in consequence, our extracts are not as connected or as comprehensive as we could desire.

General Diebitsch has gained no ad-

vantage by the battle of Ostrolenka.—He seems not to have dared to follow up the gallant Poles, who, gathered round their capital presented as impudent a front, as previous to the late engagement; whilst the great object of all their Generalissimo's operations, the rising of the inhabitants of Russian Poland, has been fully obtained. If our hopes do not deceive us, important indeed must be the consequence of this movement in the Russo-Polish provinces. Their population, added to that of the Kingdom of Poland, will form a numerical force, sufficient to conquer and maintain Polish independence.

The Polish State Gazette of June 6 contains two reports of Gen. Skrzyniecki, dated from Head-quarters at Praga, on the 1st and 2d of June. The first gives an account of the reasons (which are

already known) why the army fought the battle of Ostrolenka, and afterwards retreated to Praga. The second report is that which gives an account of the defeat of a Russian corps in Lithuania as stated above.

The annexed private letter from

Warsaw, which we find in the British

Traveller of the 16th June, contains an extract from one of the despatches of the Polish commander above referred to, and a variety of other details.

WARSAW, June 6.—The last letter I

wrote to you was under date of the 13th ult; which informed you that the Po-

lish head-quarters were at Praga, where they still remain, and nothing has taken place with the main army since then; but however, the Poles still sing their national song—"Jeszcze Polska" (Poland will not be lost as long as we live)—for the news from Lithuania and the Ukraine are good.—Gen. Chlapowski has gained a victory over the Russians near Narewka.

The following is the translation of the official report of Gen. Skrzyniecki to the national government:

"I have the honor to send to the national government the news just received of the army under the command of

Gen. Chlapowski; that General having joined some thousands of the Italian stock insurgents, gained a glorious victory over the enemy, near Narewka, on the 26th of May; it was at the same

time when the battle of Ostrolenka

took place. The enemy's column, con-

sisting of two regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, and five can-

ons, besides Cossacks, were sent from

Brzesc-Litewski with the intention of

falling upon the insurgents, and were

led on by one Rangadi. Gen. Chlapo-

wski got the start of him, and attack-

ed him in the night, and with such suc-

cess that the Russian corps was sur-

rounded. The Russians lost the five

cannon and all the arms, and about 30

men were killed; we lost an officer of

the regular troops, four chasseurs, of

the insurgents, and one horse. The

remainder of the enemy's troops were

completely defeated and made prison-

ers.

Gen. Chlapowski took the officers

with him on his march, but ordered

the soldiers (prisoners) to be sent to

Bielsk by the inhabitants, after their

having taken an oath not to serve again

against the Poles.

The accounts to day, from the dis-

tributed papers, are very gloomy.

The accounts to day, from the dis-

tributed papers, are very gloomy.

Puzzey, 120 wagons fell into the hands

of the insurgents."

(Signed) SKRZYNECKI.

Praga, June 2, 1831.

According to news arrived likewise

from Volhynia, the insurgents have

given battle to the Russians at Haman,

which fortress fell into the hands of the

insurgents, with all the arms, ammuni-

tion, &c. The insurgents were led on

by Count Emir Maczaw Rzewuski,

whose two sons are in the Polish artil-

lery. It was a hard-fought battle, and

1,200 Russians were left dead on the

field; the loss of Alexander Schamyl,

who was either killed or made pris-

oner, is much regretted. The rising in

that country will be of great conse-

quence to the Russians, as the peasant-

ry are determined to defend the liberty

their masters have given them. The

Greek clergymen have even joined

them, and bless their flags, and some

of them join them in the battle. The

inhabitants of the Ukraine remember

the advantages they enjoyed in the Po-

lish times, and have sworn to assist the

Poles in their struggle for liberty and

independence.

The Russians have sent troops in

the environs of Kyiv, and nearly

ezoff, so that the insurgents have 15,

000 regular troops against them. But

it is said, that danger threatens the

Russians likewise from other sides, as,

itself with regard to the Turkish negotiation, the members of the Cabinet favorable to the new-born opposition, were expressly exempted in the denunciations of those members of the Senate, who then came out and disclosed, for the first time, their hostility to the President and a part of his Cabinet.—That a wish to bring Major Eaton and his family into society here, had no influence in producing the dissolution of the Cabinet, is apparent from the fact that it operated to consign them and him to privacy. The want of the harmony essential to the public welfare, however originated, was pregnant with political effects, and produced this result.

You require of me to correct the error of my declaration, predicated on the information which Col. Johnson communicated to me, upon the ground that I have no authority to use the evidence which establishes the fact.—The testimony which I have in my possession, under Col. Johnson's hand, satisfies me thoroughly of the truth of the assertion I have made, and, therefore, I will not admit it to be an error. Your exception to the use I have made of his testimony, may be applicable as a censure upon my course—but I consider, that circumstances fully justify that course, and I am only responsible to Col. Johnson for my conduct in relation to his letter. Your objection to the authority under which I have acted as to Col. Johnson's evidence, does not, in the least, change the nature of that evidence. It is as convincing as it could be under full authority to use it, and probably more so than evidence purposely prepared for the public eye.

You seem to think that I am bound to publish, on my own account, the correspondence between Major Eaton and yourself, because I have used a paragraph having exclusive reference to the President. I do not think so. I will have nothing to do with the controversy between Major Eaton and yourself. You have a right to bring that subject before the public in any way you please, and on your own responsibility. I will not hesitate to print it, or any part you may choose to embody, in the discussion with me.

I closed my last note to you, by an intimation that it would conclude our correspondence. I did so because the issue between us depended altogether upon the verity of the statements I had made, contradicting assertions in the Telegraph, for which I did not know that you were responsible. When you volunteered to question my statements, I laid before you frankly the ground on which I acted; and then, in a second letter, brought to your view the proof on which, as to myself, I was willing to rest the issue. But as you seem to make, through me, an attack on the President, and to use the correspondence on which you entered (certainly without being called for by any thing I said, as to yourself) as the medium of bringing on a general discussion of the question of the dissolution of the late Cabinet, I shall certainly sacrifice my inclination to what you consider my duty.—My reluctance to continue the correspondence with you, proceeds from no want of respect to you. But I believe the public is sick of the subject, is satisfied with the dissolution of the old Cabinet, and the formation of the new one; and this induced the inclination I have evinced, to spare the country the disgust of the dissection of a subject, which it seems willing to bury. At all events, the progress we have made will be sufficient for one lecture. If you think fit, we will resume it again.

Yours, &c.
F. P. BLAIR.

Late Foreign Intelligence.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

Bloody conflict in Poland—advance of the Russians—retreat of the Poles upon Warsaw.

The packet ship *Sylvanus Jenkins*, Captain Allen, arrived at New York on Friday evening from Liverpool.—By this conveyance the editors of the *Commercial Advertiser* have received their usual supply of foreign papers, including London of the 8th, and Liverpool of the 9th June.

Such of the contents of these papers as relate to the progress of the Polish Revolution, are full of interest. A bloody engagement has taken place between the main armies of the Russians and the Poles, led respectively by Diebitsch and Skrzyniecki in person, which resulted disastrously for the latter.—Their brilliant successes, so recently reported, have suddenly given place to alarming reverses.

The Prussia State Gazette of June 2d, contains the following interesting details received from the Polish capital:

WARSAW, May 29.—A relation of the most recent operations published to day, says:—The chief object of the movement of our army towards Tychy-sia and Lomza was to enable a corps under the command of Gen. Chlapowski to reach Lithuania, in order to afford assistance to the insurgents in that province. This point having been attained—as the Commander-in-Chief found it impossible to induce the Russian Guards to give battle, and as the junction of Marshal Diebitsch with the guards would give a combined force far superior to his own—he determined to return to his former position, while Gen. Gielgud, who it was intended should enter the northern part of Lithuania, began his march upon Lomza. Marshal Diebitsch, in the meantime, having effected his junction with the Guards, determined to cut off our army from Warsaw. The gallant resistance of the 21st corps, under Gen. Lubenski, which forced its way at the point of the bayonet through a force thrice its own strength, enabled General Skrzyniecki to pursue his march.

On the 25th the Guards attacked Gen. Lubenski, whose corps formed our rear, at the same time that Diebitsch was advancing in the direction of Czyzew. Our army was already on the right bank of the Narew, and the rear only remained on the opposite bank. On the 26th the attack was renewed, commanded by Marshal Diebitsch in person. The Polish General drew near to Ostrolenka, and the enemy's march was arrested by the fire of

bauitzers had kindled in the town.—General Lubenski crossed the Narew and burnt the bridge, but not so effectually as to prevent its being quickly restored. Accordingly Gen. Schakoff-skoi, supported by a tremendous artillery, succeeded in crossing the river. A most violent combat ensued: the enemy vainly endeavored to convey large masses to the right bank; our troops defended themselves most brilliantly. The carnage was dreadful, and lasted several hours, during which our troops in vain endeavored to force the enemy back to the other side of the river, who, on his part was also vainly striving to effect his purpose. The chief point of contention was the bridge, and a long elevated dyke which passes along the marshy shore of the Narew, and the nature of the ground contributed much to give the battle a sanguinary character. They fought man to man, & thousands were killed by being thrown over the dyke. The Russian troops displayed a degree of courage and resolution far superior to what they had shown in the preceding part of the campaign. An unusual heat increased the labor of the day. The Russians threw away their knapsacks to be more at ease. At length, towards evening, fatigued by their exertions, and unable to overcome the resistance of our gallant troops, the enemy withdrew to the left bank of the river, and we remained in possession of the field of battle, upon which the Commander-in-Chief passed the night in order to provide for the relief of the wounded. To have recommenced the battle would have tended to no result: as Gen. Gielgud had full time to effect his march over Lomza, the Commander-in-Chief therefore resolved to retreat over Rozan to Pultusk.

This march was effected in perfect order, and without being in any way disturbed by the enemy, who it appears, had suffered too severely to follow us. To estimate the loss on both sides is as yet impossible. On our side from three to four thousand men are *hors du combat*; but it appears certain that though the Commander-in-Chief with his usual caution avoids all allusion to the loss of the enemy, it must be at least double ours. Four regiments, one of them the Guards, that first attempted to pass the river were cut to pieces.—We lost neither artillery, baggage or prisoners; a few stragglers alone can have fallen into the enemy's hands during the retreat. We have taken only 200 prisoners. Generals Kicki and Kaminski, have been killed. Two other Generals, Pac, and Bogustowski have been slightly wounded. According to the statement of the prisoners, three Russian Generals have been killed. The severe service which our troops have had to pass through, has induced the Commander-in-Chief to allow a few days' rest at Praga.

The intelligence that the Polish army, after a sanguinary battle, was approaching the capital spread consternation here; but the frank statement of General Skrzyniecki has tended for the present to tranquilize the public mind. Two fresh regiments of infantry, and several squadrons of cavalry have already proceeded to the camp.”

From the *Journal des Débats*.

We can vouch for the authenticity of the following news: “The States of several counties of Hungary, taking pattern by that of Bartz, have had the boldness to address representations to their king Francis, in which they remind him of the services rendered to Hungary by Poland, in the wars against the Turks, and of the great mistake committed by Austria when she sacrificed that country which protected her against Russia, to a sordid and momentary interest. They now call, first, for the instantaneous revocation of the ordinances prohibiting the exportation of arms and provisions to Poland; secondly, for the convocation of the diet to deliberate upon the best means of assuaging the sufferings of the Poles. We are ignorant of the effect of these representations.”

The Belgian Congress elected Prince Leopold King, by a vote of 152 out of 196; but as Belgium yet claims Luxembourg, against the opinion of “the powers,” it is declared Leopold will not accept the crown.

IRELAND.

Famine in the County of Mayo.—There are not fewer than 150,000 men, women, and children, in a state of actual starvation in the county of Mayo.—This, we beg leave to say, is no exaggerated statement. A census has been taken of the parishes and townlands by competent and trustworthy persons, who can depose on oath, if necessary, to the accuracy of the returns. We have seen the frightful list in the hands of a gentleman, himself a landed proprietor, and one of the most active and intelligent of the deputation now in Dublin, Sir Francis Blosse. There is, therefore, no exaggeration. Famine, in the horrible and strict sense of the term, is devouring in a part of the country alone, a population of 150,000 human creatures.

In WALES an insurrection of a serious nature had been made by some of the working classes.

“The accounts to day,” says a London paper of the 7th, “from the disturbed districts in Wales are very gloomy. We have not seen any letters, but it is said that sixteen of the rioters had been killed, and a considerable number wounded. The soldiers had suffered very considerably; eighteen taken prisoners and disarmed. It is added that

when the last accounts came away, the remaining soldiers, about 200 in number, the Magistrates, and upwards of one hundred of the principal people in the neighborhood, had taken refuge in Marten Castle, the seat of Mr. Crawshay, from which they were afraid to remove till reinforcements arrived.”

Letters received in London, announce the capture of Fayal by the Portuguese *St. George's* and the island of Pico had been captured previously.

BOLLOGNA, May 19.—The Austrian garrison will quit Ancona after the arrival of 10,000 Irishmen, who are to enter the Pope's army, the Swiss having refused to serve him any longer.

VIENNA, May 25.—It is reported that a Congress of the Great Powers of Europe is about to be held at Aix la Chapelle, to settle the affairs of Belgium and Poland.

A camp of 80,000 men will, it is said, be formed in the plain of Wels.

Augsburg Gaz.

In Portugal affairs seem at length to have assumed a determinate character, and this is decidedly belligerent; and, according to accounts from Lisbon, the French have commenced reprisals by capturing three Portuguese coasting vessels, off the mouth of the Tagus.—There is but little doubt that the terms offered by the French Government to Don Miguel have been refused, and that he is already beginning to feel the effects of his besotted councils.

From the *N. Y. Courier & Enquirer*, July 28.

TEN DAYS LATER.

The packet ship *President*, Captain Champlin, from London, arrived yesterday; she brings London dates of the 18th, and Portsmouth of the 19th June. Through some untoward accident, we have not received our regular files of papers by this conveyance, and in consequence, our extracts are not as connected or as comprehensive as we could desire.

General Diebitsch has gained no advantage by the battle of Ostrolenka.—He seems not to have dared to follow up the gallant Poles, who, gathered round their capital, presented as imposing a front, as previous to the late engagement; whilst the great object of all their Generalissimo's operations, the rising of the inhabitants of Russian Poland, has been fully obtained. If our hopes do not deceive us, important indeed must be the consequence of this movement in the Russo-Polish provinces. Their population, added to that of the Kingdom of Poland, will form a numerical force, sufficient to conquer and maintain Polish independence.

The *Polish State Gazette* of June 6 contains two reports of Gen. Skrzyniecki, dated from Head-quarters at Praga, on the 1st and 2d of June. The first gives an account of the reasons (which are already known) why the army fought the battle of Ostrolenka, and afterwards retreated to Praga. The second report is that which gives an account of the defeat of a Russian corps in Lithuania as stated above.

The annexed private letter from Warsaw, which we find in the British Traveller of the 16th June, contains an extract from one of the despatches of the Polish commander above referred to, and a variety of other details.

WARSAW, June 6.—The last letter I wrote to you was undated of the 13th ult., which informed you that the Polish head-quarters were at Praga, where they still remain, and nothing has taken place with the main army since then; but, however, the Poles still sing their national song—“Jeszcze Polska nie Zgineta”—(Poland will not be lost as long as we live)—for the news from Lithuania and the Ukraine are good—Gen. Chlapowski has gained a victory over the Russians near Narewka.—The following is the translation of the official report of Gen. Skrzyniecki to the official government—

“I have the honor to send to the national government the news just received of the army under the command of Gen. Chlapowski that General having joined some thousands of the Bialystock insurgents, gained a glorious victory over the enemy, near Narewka, on the 25th of May; it was at the same time when the battle of Ostrolenka took place. The enemy's column, consisting of two regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, and five cannons, besides Cossacks, were sent from Bialystok with the intention of falling upon the insurgents, and were led on by one Rangadz. Gen. Chlapowski got the start of him, and attacked him in the night, and with such success that the Russian corps was surrounded. The Russians lost the five cannon and all the arms, and about 70 men were killed; we lost an officer of the regular troops, four chasseurs of the insurgents, and one horse. The remainder of the enemy's troops were completely defeated and made prisoners.”

Gen. Chlapowski took the officers with him on his march, but ordered the soldiers ‘prisoners’ to be sent to Bialystok by the inhabitants, after their having taken an oath not to serve again against the Poles. Four degenerated inhabitants of that country who conducted the enemy towards us, received their deserved punishment—death.—The appearance of Gen. Chlapowski heightened the spirits of the insurgents in that part; the whole population are taking up arms. Besides the successful battle of Narewka, the insurgents

had fallen several times upon the Russian transports, and at Bialostock they Puzzey, 120 wagons fell into the hands of the insurgents.”

(Signed) SKRZYNECKI.

Praga, June 2, 1831.

According to news arrived likewise from Volhynia, the insurgents have given battle to the Russians at Hman, which fortress fell into the hands of the insurgents, with all the arms, ammunition, &c. The insurgents were led on by Count Emir Macaw Rzewuski, whose two sons are in the Polish artillery. It was a hard-fought battle, and 1,200 Russians were left dead on the field; the loss of Alexander Schamki, who was either killed or made prisoner, is much regretted. The rising in that country will be of great consequence to the Russians, as the peasants are determined to defend the liberty their masters have given them. The Greek clergymen have even joined them, and bless their flags; and some of them join them in the battle. The inhabitants of the Ukraine remember the advantages they enjoyed in the Polish times, and have sworn to assist the Poles in their struggle for liberty and independence.

The Russians have sent troops in the environs of Zyiemierz and Berdyezoff, so that the insurgents have 15,000 regular troops against them. But it is said, that danger threatens the Russians likewise from other sides, as, according to the news from Odessa, 2000 infantry were shipped to reinforce the fortresses on the banks of the Dnay, as the Russians do not trust the Turkish assurances of peace. General Rudiger, with his corps and a part of Drassowaki's corps, has entered the country, and taken up his head-quarters at Werbkowice; he has 6000 men, and thirty pieces of cannon. The Jews at Krabiszow and Lasezow are assisting the Russians all they can, and lead them to the houses of those persons known as patriots.

LONDON, June 18.—The progress of the Polish detachments into the north is marvellous. It proves the general support of the country, and the utter contempt of the Generals for the boasted resources of Russia, the entire advance being on the high road towards St. Petersburg. By the last accounts, the Polish Generals had reached Kalwary, and Mariampol, from 220 to 260 miles from Warsaw, and within 30 miles of the central city of Kowno, parallel with Troki and Wilna, and near them. What is more, they had, aided by the insurrection, fought a great and decisive battle at Mariampol, where the Russians, under Sacken, appear to have concentrated; and it ended in the route and dispersion of the latter. It appears in fact to have been a most desperate conflict, for the town was retaken twice, and taken thrice, by assault—the Russians being finally expelled, and it is said dispersed, in a country of deadly hostility, and near which they had recently been committing the most frightful enormities.—Such a defeat of the Russians, and the occupation of the towns above named, must carry the military operations of the Poles to the Dwina, so as entirely to separate Petersburgh from Poland!

The effect of this occupation of the country lying between Diebitsch and Petersburgh, is the cutting off his communication with his Government, and the capture of all those trains of depots by which his army has, till now, been maintained. His movements illustrate his embarrassment. His army have crossed the Narew, and fallen back towards the Prussian frontiers, where he receives treacherous supplies; and he is probably endeavoring to establish a communication with Thorn, a Prussian town on the Vistula, as the means of obtaining the cargoes, which in such profusion, have been sent to the neutral port of Danzig, once the outlet of Poland, and destined *et cetera* to be so again. Such results of that possession will not be lost on the Poles of those districts, now Prussian.

The wide spread of the insurrection is proved by the late bloody battle at Herman, in the Ukraine, nearly six hundred miles from Warsaw, and on the south-eastern verge of ancient Poland.

This is a new feature of the war, and it proves that all Poland will be raze; and as we have maintained, ever since their first fatal repulse at Praga, that the Russians will be driven out of our country.

The French opposition papers speak of continued disturbances indicative of discontent within the government of Louis Philippe. The ministerial papers, however, represent matters in a different light, and there does not, in fact appear to be sufficient grounds for apprehending, at the present moment at least, that any serious opposition has been organized.

There are some indications of a misunderstanding between the French and Russian governments, but they do not come in a sufficiently forcible form to justify the belief that they are of importance.

Don Miguel has refused to comply with the requisitions of the French government, and has published an excommunication of the citizens of Paris attending it. The motive assigned is, ‘unless it is that it was beneath his dignity to reply to the demands of a consul, and that such demands could only be listened to from an ambassador.’ He had, however, determined to treat immediately with France through the medium of his allies. These allies are no doubt the

British, and it cannot be expected under the circumstances of the case, that their interference will be of any avail. The French squadron has in the meantime captured the Brigantine *Constante* coming from Para, besides the brig of war *Urania*, which we already knew had arrived at Brest. Don Pedro had reached Cherbourg, and we shall now learn whether his presence will in the present juncture produce any effect on the state of Portugal.

In Belgium no progress has been made to a settlement of the government. The English and French ambassadors had left Brussels, an infallible sign that the congress had refused to comply with the terms which the conference of London had dictated.—We believe, notwithstanding, that intricate and perplexed as the question of the Belgic politics now presents itself, it will be adjusted without a recurrence to hostilities.

THE POLES.

The following melancholy reflections concerning the prospects of this gallant people, are copied from the editorial columns of the *New York American*: “The state of Polish affairs, as gathered from papers received by the last arrival, is at this moment peculiarly affecting. The movements of Skrzyniecki throughout the struggle, have proved how impiously he felt the necessity of avoiding a general battle, and staking the fate of his country upon the hazard of a single conflict. His tactics, therefore, hitherto have consisted in a series of desultory skirmishes, which, while they gradually diminished the hordes of the enemy, deprived the Russian general of the advantage of numbers, and prevented any overwhelming combination of his gigantic forces. Again, it has been of the first consequence, from the character of the Polish troops, that they should constantly keep the field, be ready to throw themselves wherever an opportunity to strike a blow was presented, and avoid, at almost any risk, being cramped in their movements by a cordon of the enemy. These advantages, by which alone he could hope to protract so desperate a struggle, Skrzyniecki's energy and talents for strategy have, until lately, preserved for his countrymen. His genius for war has displayed itself not more by the success of his movements in action, than by the judgment with which he has met the manœuvres, and the skill with which he has foiled the tactics of his practised opponent.

The late engagement, however, shows, we fear, too plainly, that Diebitsch, with the forces he has at his command, will at last be able to fulfil the instructions of his master, in the occupation of Warsaw. The victory, it is true, declared in favor of the brave Poles, by leaving them in possession of the field of battle, but it was such a triumph as they cannot afford to purchase often at the same cost. The loss on the part of the Russians, though said to be double that of the Poles, is unimportant in comparison to that of the latter, when its effects upon their cause is considered. Skrzyniecki, unable to sell his men at so dear a rate, had been compelled to withdraw from the ground he had made his own. Every step he now takes circumscribes his choice of a field of battle, and, if the Russian line be well preserved, must gradually hedge him in upon Warsaw, and compel the Poles to make their last stand in their capital. Where they are to look for assistance in this last emergency, Heaven only knows—Prussia and Austria are out of the question; England will not go beyond a useless intercession at the court of St. Petersburgh and France, if she does move, will come too late. But though “France is too far,” “God is not too high.” That desponding national adage may yet be falsified; and the same power whose storms dispersed the formidable battalions that were collected to crush the present struggle in its infancy, and who sent the pestilence to prevent their re-mustering, may yet avert the extraordinary and awful spectacle which this second destruction of a glorious people must afford.”

The fortress of Namur, in which the Ex-Ministers of France are to be confined for life, was the last place which surrendered to the Allies, at the close of that memorable campaign which gave peace to Europe.

Suffolk.—John Laughlin, aged about 50 years, having a wife and three children residing near Adams-town, in Adams county, committed suicide on the 18th ult. He took a Hank of yarn and tied it to a nail grab near the house in presence of his wife. She asked him what he was going to do—He replied he was going to hang himself. Alarmed at this information, she started to get her net, & as soon as she returned, he was dead. It is said he had passed that hour from which he never returned.

THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

Sheriff's Sales.

IN pursuance of sundry writs of *Venditioni Exponas*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, and to me directed, will be Exposed to Public Sale, on **Tuesday the 16th day of August next, at 12 o'clock, M.** at the Courthouse in the borough of Gettysburg, the following **REAL ESTATE**, viz.

A Lot of Ground, Situate in the borough of Gettysburg, adjoining lots of George Shryock, and the heirs of James Agnew, and known on the general plan of said Town by No. 12, on which are erected

Two 2 story Brick Dwelling-houses, fronting on Baltimore-street, and Two 2 story Brick BACK BUILDINGS;

Two 2 story Brick Dwelling-houses, fronting on Middle-street, Brick Stable, and two wells of water. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of Peter Beisel.

ALSO, **A Tract of Land,** Situate in Franklin township, Adams county adjoining lands of Henry Grove Daniel Mickley and others, containing 130 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a two-story

Log Dwelling-house, double Log Barn, and other Out Buildings, with an Orchard. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of James Bond.

ALSO, **A Lot of Woodland,** Situate in Mountjoy township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Peter Baumgartner, Jacob Eckenrode and others, containing 9 Acres, more or less. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of John Eckenrode.

ALSO, **All the Interest of William Nickell in a Tract of Land,**

Situate in Huntington township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Henry Muntorff, John Collins and others, containing 160 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a two-story

Log Dwelling-house, Log Kitchen, double Log Barn, and an Orchard. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of Wm. Nickell.

ALSO, **All the Interest of Benjamin McCleary in a Tract of Land,**

Situate in Straban township, Adams county, adjoining lands of James Bell, Jacob Taughinbaugh and others, containing 380 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a two-story wea-ther-boarded

Dwelling-house, Log Kitchen, double Log Barn, Log Stable, two Orchards, and a well of water. —Also,

A Lot of Ground,

Situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Andrew Smith, Peter Hemler and others, containing 3 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a one-story

Log Dwelling-house, Log Shop, Log Stable, with a well of water. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of Benjamin McCleary.

ALSO, **All the Interest of Sebastian Henffer, Sen.**

In a Half Lot of Ground, In Abbottstown, Berwick township, Adams county, adjoining lots of Joseph Barling and others, and known on the general plan of said Town by No. 17, on which are erected a one-story

Dwelling-house, part Log and part Brick, and Log Stable. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of Sebastian Henffer, Sen.

ALSO, **Two Lots of Ground,**

Situate in Heidlersburg, Tyrone township, Adams county, and known on the general plan of said Town by Nos 6 and 7, on which are erected a two-story

Stone Dwelling-house, and one-story Log Shop. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of John Fitzgeralds.

ALSO, **A Lot of Ground,**

Situate in the borough of Gettysburg, Adams county, fronting on Middle-street, and known on the general plan of said Town by No. 161, on which are erected a one-story

Framie Rough-cast Shop.

Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of Garret Vanorsdalen.

W.M. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, July 26.

July 26.

Mountpleasant Riflemen!

YOU will parade at the house of

JOHN BARRETT, in Mountjoy town-

ship, on **Saturday the 6th of August next**, at 12 o'clock, M. with arms and accou-

trements in complete order.

By Order, **J. BENNER, O. S.**

July 26.

Mountpleasant Guards!

YOU will parade, at your usual

place of meeting, on **Saturday the 6th of August next**, precisely at 2 o'clock, P. M.

By order, **G. ARMOR, O. S.**

July 26.

Mountpleasant Riflemen!

YOU will parade at the house of

JOHN BARRETT, in Mountjoy town-

ship, on **Saturday the 6th of August next**,

at 12 o'clock, M. with arms and accou-

trements in complete order.

By Order, **J. BENNER, O. S.**

July 26.

Mountpleasant Riflemen!

YOU will parade at the house of

JOHN BARRETT, in Mountjoy town-

ship, on **Saturday the 6th of August next**,

at 12 o'clock, M. with arms and accou-

trements in complete order.

By Order, **J. BENNER, O. S.**

July 26.

Mountpleasant Guards!

YOU will parade, at your usual

place of meeting, on **Saturday the 6th of August next**, precisely at 2 o'clock, P. M.

By order, **G. ARMOR, O. S.**

July 26.

Mountpleasant Riflemen!

YOU will parade at the house of

JOHN BARRETT, in Mountjoy town-

ship, on **Saturday the 6th of August next**,

at 12 o'clock, M. with arms and accou-

trements in complete order.

By Order, **J. BENNER, O. S.**

July 26.

Mountpleasant Guards!

YOU will parade, at your usual

place of meeting, on **Saturday the 6th of August next**, precisely at 2 o'clock, P. M.

By order, **G. ARMOR, O. S.**

July 26.

Mountpleasant Riflemen!

YOU will parade at the house of

JOHN BARRETT, in Mountjoy town-

ship, on **Saturday the 6th of August next**,

at 12 o'clock, M. with arms and accou-

trements in complete order.

By Order, **J. BENNER, O. S.**

July 26.

Mountpleasant Guards!

YOU will parade, at your usual

place of meeting, on **Saturday the 6th of August next**, precisely at 2 o'clock, P. M.

By order, **G. ARMOR, O. S.**

July 26.

Mountpleasant Riflemen!

YOU will parade at the house of

JOHN BARRETT, in Mountjoy town-

ship, on **Saturday the 6th of August next**,

at 12 o'clock, M. with arms and accou-

trements in complete order.

By Order, **J. BENNER, O. S.**

July 26.

Mountpleasant Guards!

YOU will parade, at your usual

place of meeting, on **Saturday the 6th of August next**, precisely at 2 o'clock, P. M.

By order, **G. ARMOR, O. S.**

July 26.

Mountpleasant Riflemen!

YOU will parade at the house of

JOHN BARRETT, in Mountjoy town-

ship, on **Saturday the 6th of August next**,

at 12 o'clock, M. with arms and accou-

trements in complete order.

By Order, **J. BENNER, O. S.**

July 26.

Mountpleasant Guards!

YOU will parade, at your usual

place of meeting, on **Saturday the 6th of August next**, precisely at 2 o'clock, P. M.

By order, **G. ARMOR, O. S.**

July 26.

Mountpleasant Riflemen!

YOU will parade at the house of

JOHN BARRETT, in Mountjoy town-

ship, on **Saturday the 6th of August next**,

at 12 o'clock, M. with arms and accou-

trements in complete order.

By Order, **J. BENNER, O. S.**

July 26.

Mountpleasant Guards!

YOU will parade, at your usual

place of meeting, on **Saturday the 6th of August next**, precisely at 2 o'clock, P. M.

By order, **G. ARMOR, O. S.**

July 26.

Mountpleasant Riflemen!

YOU will parade at the house of

JOHN BARRETT, in Mountjoy town-

ship, on **Saturday the 6th of August next**,

at 12 o'clock, M. with arms and accou-

trements in complete order.

By Order, **J. BENNER, O. S.**

July 26.

Mountpleasant Guards!

YOU will parade, at your usual

place of meeting, on **Saturday the 6th of August next**, precisely at 2 o'clock, P. M.

By order, **G. ARMOR, O. S.**

July 26.

Mountpleasant Riflemen!

YOU will parade at the house of

JOHN BARRETT, in Mountjoy town-

ship, on **Saturday the 6th of August next**,

at 12 o'clock, M. with arms and accou-

trements in complete order.

By Order, **J. BENNER, O. S.**